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A failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at the end of the year, will be considered a new engagement.

☞ *Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.*

Agent.—Major R. M. Cochran is appointed an agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

AUGUST, 1837.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.			
5 Friday,	5 29	6 31	*For August, 1837.*			
6 Saturday,	5 30	6 30		d.	h.	m.
7 Sunday,	5 31	6 29	New	1	6	28 morn.
8 Monday,	5 32	6 28	First	9	6	1 morn.
9 Tuesday,	5 33	6 27	Full	15	13	11 morn.
10 Wednesday	5 34	6 26	Last	23	7	56 even.
11 Thursday,	5 35	6 25	New	30	13	30 even.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

FARMERS' SONG FOR 1837.

While the commercial world doth rock,
And feel the earthquake's power—
We only hear the distant shock,
Which deepens every hour.

While merchant's notes suspended lie,
Nor banks their specie yield—
The plough still merrily we ply,
And still enrich the field.

While anxious brows, and faces pale,
Like spectres fill the town—
We speed our toils with looks so hale,
'Twould ill befit the frown.

While parsons, squires, and doctors all
Must whistle for their fees—
Earth's credit has no rise and fall,
The farmer rests at ease:

Not ease like that which sluggards love,
As sweat of brow will show;
And rest of mind! 'tis this we prove,
The sweets of this we know.

What if we sell not as before!
Our lands still yield their crop;
We shall not starve! and what's still more,
May cheer the sufferer's hope!

With "feed and raiment" we're content,
And if God smiles, they're sure—
For hith through fields and fleets are sent,
With honey from the flowers.

So thanks to him who gave our hands,
And makes us differ now—
From those who gaze on empty lands,
Or 'neath misfortune bow.

CLEMENTINA.

TURNIP CULTURE.

Soil.—Upon the subject of soils, we have not a single word to say in addition to those in the essay. It is this,—that new, or *fresh* ground, is best adapted to the growth of this root. Where there is no such soil on the farm, the best course will be to supply it with a substitute, which is easily done, by ploughing in either a vegetable covering, or manuring broadcast with half rotten manure of some kind, to be ploughed in; that made by cattle is best, but in either case, a top dressing of ashes should be given just before sowing the seed.

Seed and Sowing.—We prefer drilling wherever that mode is practicable. And as to the quantity of seed, we think that *half a pound* is quite sufficient; for if the *grass hopper*, or fly attack your patch, it matters not whether there be the plants of half a pound, or ten pounds on your ground, the chances are as nine to ten against you, that the *whole* will be swept off. Should either of these enemies appear, the half pound of seed will give you more plants than ought to stand on the acre, so that, as well as a saving of the price of seed, great economy in thinning out the plants will be effected. In addition to the *soot* and *quicklime* recommended, we would strew, in the proportion of 4 lbs. to the acre, of the flour of sulphur on the plants; to be put on early in the morning before the dew is off. It will act in the capacity of repellant of the insect, and as manure.

Storing.—The storing in pits we prefer to putting away in cellars. If covered with 9 inches of mould, with a wisp of straw at the top to act as a ventilator, they will keep much better, and not be so subject to sprouting as if kept in a cellar.

Time of planting.—From our own experience we have come to the conclusion that turnip seed should if possible, be put in by the 20th of July, and all events during that month. By early planting this advantage is gained. Should the seed not germinate, or should the first sown plants be cut off by insects, there will still be time to resow with the certainty of maturing the crop.

EASY METHOD OF HIVING BEES.

Mr. Moses Winslow, of Westbrook, has described to us his method of hiving bees which he has practised with complete success for fifteen years and has never known his bees to pitch on any other place than that prepared for them.

Drive down two stakes, about four feet apart, fifteen feet in front of the bee house; tie a pole across these stakes about three feet from the ground; then take a board about one foot wide and twenty feet long and lay one end on the ground at the front of the bee house and lay the other part on the pole between the stakes. Put up this board in the beginning and let it remain till the close of the swarming season. The bees will pitch on the under part of this board, and that part which lays on the ground should be raised to a level with the other and put on a barrel, box, or something else. Then turn the board upside down and place the hive over the bees and fasten it with props to prevent the wind blowing it down. By having a board not more than a foot wide, the bees will extend out over the board and the less likely to kill the bees when it is placed over them, and it will leave room for the bees that may be outside the hive to pass into it. Mr. Winslow observes that he has sometimes found three swarms at once pitched on one board in different places. When he first puts up the board he usually rubs on it some honey or salt water, herbs or the like, but this may not be necessary.

We think that this method of hiving bees is a great improvement, as it saves time and trouble, and danger of being stung, and injury of trees frequently occasioned by cutting them in hiving bees. Another great advantage, the timorous can be saved the misery of being frightened half to death lest they should be stung while on a ladder or tree, without the privilege of running from the enemy.—*Yankee Farmer.*

Domestic duties of Girls.—The elegant and accomplished lady, Mary Worthey Montague, who figured in the fashionable as well as in the literary circles of her time, has said that "the most minute details of household economy become elegant and refined when they are ennobled by sentiment;" and they are truly ennobled when we do them, either from a sense of duty or consideration for a parent or love to a husband. "To furnish a room," continues this lady, "is no longer a common place affair, shared with upholsters and cabinet makers; it is decorating the place where I am to meet a friend or lover. To order dinner is not merely arranging a meal with the cook; it is preparing refreshment for him whom I love. These necessary occupations viewed in this light by a person capable of strong attachment, are so many pleasures, and afford her more delight than the games and shows which constitute the amusements of the world."

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5.

Mowing against Time.—On Saturday last, a sweltering hot day by the way, Benjamin Asbury, of New Jersey, repaired to League Island, the property of Charles Wharton, Esq. of this city, for the purpose of testing his strength and skill by mowing *three acres* of grass! A large party of gentlemen landed on the island to witness the performance of this extraordinary feat; extraordinary indeed, when we remember that the mowing of one is considered a fair average day's work. The time fixed was between sunrise and sundown; and Mr. Asbury accomplished his task within three minutes of the limit apparently without being much fatigued; thus proving himself to be one of a

"Right bold peasantry, his country's pride."

Raising Potatoes.—An agricultural paper says, that if the eyes of potatoes are soaked in milk for three days before planting, they will produce finer and more mealy potatoes than they can grow in any other way, and more of them. Three years ago, a farmer of Pennsylvania, upon a bet, grew 620 bushels of potatoes off of one acre of land, by this simple process.

A Prophet.—Who, of all the crowded audience that have been amused with the inimitable buffoonery of Rice, would have believ'd some five years since, that the words of "Zip Coon" was a prophesy?

They have come to pass, and although the song is now nearly forgotten, none, whoever heard the original, will fail to recollect the following lines:

"I tell you what's going to happen now berry soon,
De United States Bank will be blown to de moon!
Den all de oder Bank notes will be mighty plenty.
And one silver dollar be worth ten or twenty.

O glory be to Jackson for blown up de Banks!
And glory be to Jackson for he currency pranks!
And glory be to Jackson for de battle of Orleans,
For dare he gib de enemy de hot better beans!"

GRAMMATICAL EPIGRAM.

Come, now, Annie dear, how I wish you'd decide,
And make up your mind if you will be my bride—
Say at once—shall I go for the parson and ring?
Give a definite answer, you whimsical thing!

I won't be called "thing," Mr. Marry-in-haste,
Love of definite answers in me were misplaced:
Had you ever been taught by your grammar a par-
ticle, [article,
You'd have found out that Ann'i an indefinite

Important moments.—A traveller, passing through Savoy, came to an inn, and saw the following admonition printed on a folio sheet, and hanging in its public room:

"Understand well the force of the words. A God! a moment! and an eternity! A God who sees thee—a moment which flies from thee—an eternity which awaits thee!"—[*The Federal Union.*

Work of Necessity.—Unbuttoning a gentleman's waistcoat to enable him to pick up his cane.

From the St. Louis Bulletin.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Copy of a letter from the editor of the Peoria Register and Northwestern Gazetteer, now on a tour in Wisconsin Territory, to the editor of the St. Louis Commercial Bulletin, dated

CASTERMAN, July 4th, 1837.

DEAR SIR: The pecuniary embarrassments of our national government are likely to affect most grievously the repose of this frontier, in stirring up the Indians to acts of hostility. I will explain.

By the treaty of 1825, to which the Sacs and Foxes ceded their lands bordering on the Mississippi to the United States, generally known as the Black Hawk purchase, government pledged itself to pay $20,000, annually in specie, and to furnish them with a certain quantity of tobacco and salt. In the treaty of 1835, ceding the Ioway reserve, similar stipulations were made.—Hitherto government has faithfully performed its contracts, and the Indians have been perfectly satisfied, and of course entirely friendly toward their white neighbors.

This year they repaired to Rock Island, in June, as usual, to the number of four hundred, to receive their annuity, amounting to $20,000 on the Black Hawk purchase, $30,000 on the Ioway reserve, and $7,000 under former treaties, together with 40 kegs of tobacco and 40 barrels of salt. In the Ioway treaty (last year) was also a provision, binding the United States to furnish $10,000 worth of horses, to be ready at Rock Island at the same time. Judge of their surprise, on reaching Rock Island, to find that no preparation had been made to receive them, and that not even the agent was there. A gentleman present, at his own risk, chartered a steamboat to proceed to Prairie du Chien, the residence of Gen. Street, the agent, and urge his immediate attendance. General Street replied that it was needless to go down as government had provided no means of paying the annuity.

He however returned in the boat, and attempted to explain to the Indians the cause of the delinquency, arising from the suspension of specie payments by the banks. The chiefs replied that the president had promised them the specie—said that they had been told that it was all his and that he could pay them if he chose. The agent farther attempted to explain, but could not satisfy them. "Well, where is the tobacco and salt, and where are the horses for our summer hunts?" said they. Unfortunately these had not been provided, and the disappointment of the Indians was manifested by mutterings, long and strong. Gen. Street offered to accompany them to St. Louis, to see Capt. Hitchcock, the disbursing agent, and satisfy them the money would soon be paid. Twenty of the chiefs and head men repaired thither with him accordingly; and you doubtless saw them in your city last week, without perhaps knowing the object of their visit. They, however, obtained nothing, and returned in the steamboat Pavilion, passing Oquaka on Saturday last, where I then was.

Do not be surprised if something serious should grow out of this. Mr. Phelps, of Oquaka, who knows the Indians as well as any man living on the Mississippi, told me he had never known them so highly inflamed without breaking out into open hostility.—Indeed they have already committed some depredations on Skunk river, (below Burlington,) by driving off two or three white families; and they have also killed some cattle belonging to settlers on the Ioway, near where I now write you. It is thought that Keokuk will be able to restrain the Sacs on the Des Moines, but the Foxes on the Ioway will be more difficult to control.

Should it be asked, why does not the Government take the specie from the land offices and pay the Indians? I reply, it has no specie in those offices, or comparatively none: it was deposited in the banks before the late suspension of specie payment, and can no more be obtained by private individuals.

I have written you this letter, in order that should a frontier war grow out of this affair, the cause of it may be properly understood. There are two or three other circumstances, growing out of a well meant, though misunderstood advances of our government toward the Sioux, the natural enemies of the Sacs and Foxes; and of which Keokuk spoke with bitter irony at the last meeting, which go to irritate still more the disaffected. I sincerely hope, however, that the annuity will be speedily paid, that the apprehensions of danger which now prevail may speedily pass away.

I remain &c.

SAMUEL H. DAVIS.

Two whiskered dandies, with hair long enough on their upper lips to suit a grenadier's cap, went to visit an academy of fine arts. On reading the inscription over the door, "no dogs admitted," the foremost turned to his friend, and wittily observed, "you must go back, Fred, you see they don't admit you." 'O, don't be frightened said the door-keeper, 'you may come in, the regulation does not extend to puppies.'

TEXAS.

From the Louisville Journal.

We take great pleasure in publishing the following communication from the Hon. James Love, upon the state of affairs in Texas, where he has had every opportunity of judging correctly of the condition of that country, and his expressed opinions, we are certain will be received by the public with great deference. His strong descriptions do no more than justice to the resources and the prospects of the young Republic.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

GENTLEMEN: Having just returned from a visit to Texas, I have thought a short statement of the situation of affairs in a country that at present occupies so much attention, might not be uninteresting to your readers.

The two Houses of Congress have just closed their session, and have passed many laws calculated greatly to benefit the country.

They have passed an act levying duties on importations of foreign goods, and a direct tax on the citizens of Texas, which will produce a revenue of half a million.

They have funded the public debt, bearing an interest of ten per cent. redeemable in ten years, and provided for the payment of the interest.

They have passed an act authorising all those who were entitled to lands at the declaration of independence, to perfect their titles, and appointed commissioners of the land office; all other claims will be postponed until the country can be surveyed and districted after the manner of the United States.

They have organized an efficient judiciary, and justice is administered without sale, denial, or delay.

They have passed laws suppressing gambling, which are promptly enforced. They have declared the African slave trade to be piracy, and to kill in a duel to be murder in the first degree; and many other acts regulating the internal affairs of the country, and giving force and efficiency to the administration of justice.

No fears are entertained at present of an invasion by Mexico. If the situation of her affairs at home justified her in making the attempt, there would not exist the most remote prospect of success. The situation of Texas makes it the most easy country in the world to defend, and the present population is more than sufficient to repel any force Mexico can bring into the field. The Mexicans are a degraded, servile race, vastly inferior in physical power to the Anglo American, and only take the field when compelled to do so by some military despot. They are in fact, SLAVES upon the estate on which they reside, and, however popular the war against Texas may be in Mexico, they will never *willingly* come to Texas as invaders. The terrible lesson taught them at San Jacinto will long be remembered.

The volunteer regiment has been furloughed until fall, because, at present, the country has no use for its services. The regiment of regulars and the mounted rangers still remain in service, and are more than sufficient for all the wants of the country. From what I observed, I have no doubt it is the intention of the Government to invade Mexico next fall if peace should not be made. They will at least take Metamoras, and occupy all the country on the Rio Grande. Policy requires that they should break up all the settlements on that river, that the Mexicans may no longer have a point upon which they can concentrate and invade the country at their pleasure.

The militia of the country are in a state of efficient organization. And every one in Texas considers himself a soldier in case of invasion. The victors of Santa Anna are yet there, and more than three-fourths of them were the citizens proper of Texas.

The people and army have the fullest confidence in their commanders, General Johnson and Huston, who, as officers of science, will bear favorable comparison with those of any service. Under their command, with the enemy they have to contend with, the result cannot be doubtful.

The Indians on the frontier have been somewhat troublesome of late, acting, no doubt, under the instigation of Mexico.—Many of them have been known of late to have visited Metamoras. They have committed some few murders and stolen some property, but no party has been seen of greater force than fifteen or twenty. A force has been organized to chastise them, and before this, I have no doubt they have been punished for their outrages. The hostile Indians are undoubtedly those which have been removed from the United States, and justice requires that this Government should restrain them from committing depradations on her neighbors.

There is no truth whatever in the report that Camanches were embodied in force on the frontiers. They always have been, and still are, frequently hostile to the Texians; but entertain deadly hostility towards the Mexicans. They are superior to the latter as soldiers, and always rob or kill them whenever and wherever they meet.—It is an old national quarrel, and cannot be appeased.

Wharton, the minister from Texas to the United States, is still in prison at Matamoras, and denied all communication with his friends; yet the Texian authorities have released all the officers they had as prisoners, and, I believe, without conditions. The rigorous treatment Wharton has received is a poor return for the humanity and generosity shown to them.

The vessels of war Brutus and Invincible are now cruising about in the gulf, and have command of it, giving efficient protection to the trade of the country. A few days before I left, the privateer Tom Toby captured and sent into port a new brig loaded with salt.

The emigration to the country is greatly beyond any thing I had supposed. I saw one party that contained three hundred souls. Many wealthy and reputable planters from Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana, have made purchases there, and are making preparations for the removal of their slaves in the fall.

Texas proper, exclusive of the Indian Territory, contains about 350 millions of acres. All grants heretofore made, and all outstanding claims, will not exceed twenty millions, leaving her resources, in her public domain alone, more than sufficient to support the war, however protracted it may be.

The crops are very promising. The people will always have an abundant supply of beef, and the corn raised during the present season will be sufficient to supply the army as well as the emigrants.

The country is rapidly improving, and villages are springing up in every direction. The city of Houston was located, I think, in January last. It is the seat of Government, situated at the head of tide water on Buffalo Bayou. It already has a population of more then 400. It has a state house, several extensive taverns, stores, &c. with its due proportion of lawyers, physicians, and clergymen, and all the elements that constitute good society. Buffalo Bayou affords a safe navigation for vessels carrying 300 tons as high as the city of Houston. A steamboat of that size arrived and departed during my stay.

Galveston Bay is the most beautiful I have ever seen. You bring seventeen feet water into port, and the bay affords safe and commodious anchorage for any number of ships.

The commercial relations of the country are rapidly extending. The house of Bryan & Co. alone of New Orleans are the agent or owners of twenty-seven vessels and three steam boats, regularly employed in the trade of Texas. The distance from New Orleans to Galveston is 400 miles, and trips can be made with ease in 48 hours by the common river steamboats. I crossed the Gulph in the Constitution on my return.—Vessels and boats can make the voyage without losing sight of land, and have not less than twelve feet water.

The fertility of the soil, the salubrity of the climate, and the picturesque beauty of the country are without a parallel in this or any other region. It is the only country I know where planting and grazing can be successfully united. Horses, cattle, and hogs remain fat throughout the seasons, and can be produced to any extent. General Felix Houston stated to me that he had commanded 500 men, who were stationed on the San Antonio and Nuce rivers, during the last summer months, their only food being fresh beef, roasting ears, and grapes. He did not lose a man, and had little or no sickness.

Cotton and sugar can be grown to much greater advantage than in Louisiana or Mississippi, and will produce more to the acre, with less labor.

The people of Texas feel themselves identified with the United States. They are of the same blood, the same principles and the same religion. The United States Government should be wise in time, and not hesitate to secure to herself the commerce of a country capable of producing and consuming more than Louisana and Mississippi united. This question will not admit of delay. The situation of Texas requires that she should strengthen herself by alliances somewhere. If a short-sighted policy should induce this Government to reject the overtures she has made, the alternative must be the closest alliance with Great Britain; and all who are acquainted with the policy of Great Britain know that she never permits an opportunity to pass of extending her commerce whenever and wherever she can. She will purchase of Texas all the cotton she wants, and furnish her with all the goods she consumes. A British consul was at the seat of Government during the session of Congress. His object cannot be mistaken, and I presume that communications made by him to the Government, produced the appointment of a minister to the Court of St. James.

That the cause of Texas will ultimately triumph there cannot be a doubt; and I am quite sure that no one acquainted with the

facts can for a moment believe that Mexico can resume her jurisdiction over that country. Whatever may have been said to the contrary, justice and right are on the side of Texas. Mexico permitted colonization only that she might have a barrier between her citizens and the Indians.—She committed arbitrary acts of oppression towards the colonists whenever an opportunity presented, and violated her solemn compact with them. The time arrived for resistance, or expulsion from a country they had redeemed from the savage and the wilderness. The war on the part of Mexico was the most ferocious ever waged against any people, even in the most barbarous ages. They laid waste the country wherever they went. Nothing escaped them. The houses of the people were given to the flames, the plantations utterly destroyed, the crops cut down, and the stock killed or driven off. The invaders violated every principle of civilized warfare by an indiscriminate massacre of all who fell into their power. They violated the terms of capitulation, and, in cold blood, murdered nearly three hundred at one time. The forbearance of Texas in her hour of triumph does her the greatest honor. The prisoners was spared, and even the author and actor in all these scenes of attrocity was permitted to go free. The cause of Texas is that of liberty; constitutional law, and freedom of conscience; that of Mexico is priestcraft, bigotry, and despotism. Is there any of OUR race who can hesitate in his wishes for the result?

I had heard much of the factions and misrule of TEXAS: I had heard its people represented as marauders and robbers.—Nothing can be further from the truth.—I venture to say there has been no country in the midst of revolution where less crime has been committed, or where the laws have been so promptly administered. In their public policy her whole people are united, animated by one common impulse of determined resistance to Mexico. They must and will triumph.

I have, in great haste and in a desultory manner, given you facts, derived from personal observation. The only object I have, is the correction of some errors which the public entertain in relation to affairs in TEXAS.

I have already extended this communication to a much greater length than I intended. I have addressed it to you, because you have been the warm advocate of the cause of TEXAS from the commencement of her struggle for liberty, and because your exertions in her behalf are gratefully appreciated by her People. You may publish as much or as little as you may choose.

Respectfully, yours,
JAMES LOVE.

Louisville, July 11, 1837.

We learn that the important and economical improvement in melting iron ore now practised in Great Britain, has been introduced with complete success by the public spirited and wealthy proprietors of extensive iron works in York and Lancaster counties—the Messrs. Grubbs—one of whom has recently returned from England, whither he was induced to go with a view of examining the Welsh and Scotch iron works. The improvement, as we understand it, consists in the application of heated air, which being generated and retained in the furnace instead of escaping as formerly, thereby quickens the process and produces one third more pig iron than heretofore. For example, a furnace that used to yield eight hundred tons per annum by the old method, now gives twelve hundred tons, which, at thirty dollars per ton for the pigs on the additional four hundred tons is a gain of twelve thousand dollars in a single furnace. The consequence of the adoption of this improvement will be, that instead of importing, as we did last year upwards of 117,000 tons of bar and rolled iron, besides other various preparations, estimated in the Treasury Report at above five millions of dollars, we shall not only have an abundant supply for all the domestic demand, but exporters to others. Iron, to this State and nation at large, especially when viewed in connection with coal mines, is more precious than the gems of Golconda or the gold and silver of Peru and Mexico; and the time is not far distant when our anthracite coal will be successfully applied to melting iron, and furnish an inexhaustible supply of fuel in lieu of charcoal. We feel the deepest interest in disseminating these important facts, convinced that a right use of the discovery by our own capitalists engaged in that branch will render Pennsylvania the seat of the most productive and gainful industry ever enjoyed by any country.—*Phil. Nat. Gaz.*

Striking Coincidence.—We see it mentioned in several journals, as a matter worthy of particular note, that both the living ex-presidents, Adams and Jackson, "were born in the same year." Although so nearly of an age, the former is now at least a thousand years the senior of the latter, in wisdom, in learning in virtue, and in all the social qualifications which proclaim man the noblest work of creation. Adams and Jackson have nothing in common except their descent from our first parents, nor can all the flatterers in America make it otherwise.—*Newbern Spectator.*

Never promise without due deliberation—and never fail to fulfil your promise to the letter.

From the National Intelligencer.

We copy the subjoined well-considered observations upon the business which will probably first and inevitably engage the attention of Congress, at its approaching Extraordinary session, from "the Financial Register of the United States" of Wednesday last; in the general purport of which we concur. Resorting to a loan, however, would, it appears to us, be preferable, for several reasons, to a postponement of the complete execution of the Distribution Law. One important (if not conclusive) reason for this preference would be, that, *on the faith of the United States* pledged by that law, the States have generally appropriated, to the utmost farthing, the amount subject to distribution (or deposite) among them.

It will not be a very agreeable thing, we know, to the Executive, to recommend the authorization of a Loan for Ten Millions of Dollars. But the Executive will of course submit, with what grace it can, to the necessary consequence of the abortion of its scheme for substituting a "better currency" for the very best currency ever possessed and enjoyed by any nation.

EXTRACT FROM "THE FINANCIAL REGISTER."

CONGRESS is to assemble on the 1st of September next. Amongst the acts which are deemed indispensable at this period, are the repeal of the law directing the distribution of the October instalment of near ten millions of dollars amongst the States; and a decision as to the collection of the revenue during the continuance of the suspension of specie payments by the banks.

By the statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, published in the Globe of the 1st of May, it appears that, from the 1st of January last to the 1st of April, the revenue amounted to $3,768,325

By subsequent statements published monthly in the same paper, it also appears that the receipts from all sources amounted to—

In April,		
From customs	$383,600	
From lands	1,011,700	
		1,395,300
And, in May,		
From customs, about	$986,650	
From lands	877,314	
		1,863,964
Making a total in five months of		12,627,589
To this add the balance remaining in the Treasury on the 1st of January, after setting apart the sum of $37,468,839, to be distributed amongst the States in four equal instalments, on the 1st of January, April, July, and October, respectively, three of which have been paid,		5,000,000
And the amount of available funds will be		$17,627,589
The expenditures during the same five months, as appears from the same published statements, were as follows:		
In Jan. Feb. and March,	7,403,731	
In April,	3,887,403	
In May,	2,727,117	
		14,024,251
Leaving a balance in the Treasury, on the 1st of June, of		$3,603,338

The total amount of appropriations made by Congress at its last session, as appears from an official document before us, was $33,296,325, "exclusive of the indefinite appropriations," the probable amount of which is not stated. Of this amount, it appears above that $14,024,251 had been paid before the 1st of June, leaving $18,232,074 still to be paid during the year 1837, towards which there was on hand only $3,603,338. To comply, therefore, with all the demands upon the Treasury, there will still be wanted between the 1st of June and the 31st of December, the sum of $14,628,736; being at the rate of upwards of two millions of dollars per month.

During the months of June, July, August, and September, the revenue from customs will have been very limited, owing to the lying over of the merchants' bonds for duties in all large cities; and should the sales of lands also have been diminished, as has probably been the case, it is more than probable that, by the 1st of October, there will not be a dollar in the Treasury, either in the shape of gold, silver, or even bank notes. That the solvency of merchants will cause a large amount of the bonds, which are now lying over until October, to remain unpaid for a longer period, can hardly be questioned; and it is, therefore, not easy to see, especially under the present prospects of a future diminished revenue from the diminution of commerce, how the Government can carry on its affairs without holding back from the States the October instalment of the surplus revenue.

As regards the second measure to which we have adverted, it is clear that, if Congress should resolve that the bonds of the merchants shall be paid in specie, or its equivalent in paper, it will be bound in justice to refund every public creditor who has been paid, since the suspension of specie payments, in drafts on the deposite banks which have not been applied to the payment of debts to the Government, an amount equal to the difference between specie and paper, or else the injustice will have been committed of taking from Peter what belonged to Paul, which is altogether unjustifiable. We incline, however, to the opinion that Congress will be disposed to consider the suspension of the payment of bonds as a *quasi* bankruptcy, which will justify them in taking what they can get, rather than contend for a one-sided justice, which may multiply their difficulties, and augment their mass of 'unavailable funds,' no doubt already greatly increased by the refusal, since the suspension of specie payments, to take bank notes for duties.

Macbeth was a murderer, not because the witches predicted, but because the prediction aroused the thought. Beware then of signs and fortune-tellers

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From the Richmond Whig.

PURITY OF ELECTIONS.

"*The 'Thirteen Dollar' Men.*"—The Editor of the Charlestown (Va.) Free Press, it appears from the following extract of his paper of the 3d inst., was a passenger in the same cars which brought the 'thirteen dollar' men from Washington. We have heard before of the indignity of these 'hirelings' towards a gentleman of this city, who was a passenger in the cars. The editor of the Free Press was present at the time, and speaks of it as it deserves.

From the Charlestown Free Press.

'That the Whigs comprise a majority of the legal voters of the City, no man at all acquainted with the true condition of affairs will pretend to dispute. To carry this election was an object all important to the Government, and that object was to be consummated, no matter at what cost. WE OURSELVES SAW A SQUAD OF MEN, WHO HAD BEEN TAKEN FROM THE TREASURY BUILDING AT WASHINGTON, PAID FOR AT $13 A HEAD, AND TRANSPORTED TO BALTIMORE TO VOTE FOR HOWARD AND M'KIM. They were under the escort of McKim's clerk; and one of them being unable to restrain his bullying and ferocious temper on the way, commenced a tirade of low and vulgar abuse upon a citizen of Baltimore, for the only sin (as we could see) of being genteel and respectable."

This testimony is conclusive of the fact that these men from the public building were brought on here to vote at our elections. The Van Burenites in vain attempt to clear themselves from the charge. It is pinned upon their backs, and before the investigation which is now going on in regard to the frauds of the late election, is closed, such evidences of corruption will be fixed upon them as to disgrace all the participators in it.—*Balt. Citizen.*

It is sickening to contemplate such instances of corruption—such evidences of increasing depravity in our country. If the people continue to tolerate such practices, it is impossible but that we must speedily become the most corrupt nation on earth.

The Chronicle informs us that all who participated in the frauds connected with the election in Baltimore will be exposed and disgraced. They may be exposed, and in the estimation of all honorable men, will be held disgraced; but while they are countenanced by the example and rewarded with the money of the Government, they will hold the disgrace at little cost. But that is the only remedy for the evil left us, while the administration is in the hands of the present corrupt rulers. While we are in a minority, we cannot punish past abuses, nor adopt measures of prevention for the future. We can only lay before the public the abuses and the evidences and appeal to every virtuous man to co-operate in the exertion to arrest the progress of depravity.

Apart from the moral effect of tolerating bribery at elections, the political consequences may be most important. Baltimore is not alone to be affected by the character of her Representatives. Each portion of the confederacy is directly interested in the elections of every other part. The members from Baltimore, who were doubtless elected by means of bribery and the patronage of the Federal Government, may give the majority in the House of Representatives to the administration, and thereby control the national legislation.

"*Rascality.*—At the second session of the 16th *Congress, Daniel Barton* and *Thomas Hart Benton* were the Senators in Congress from the State of Missouri, both residing in the city of St Louis, and of course both entitled to equal amounts from the Treasury for mileage and attendance. At the end of the session Benton claimed and received, as his pay, $3,202 40

Mr. Barton, 1,583 20

Benton received more than Barton, 1,619 20

"Now Benton got this excess of sixteen hundred dollars over the amount really due him by downright cheating and swindling—by the commission of just such an act as has sent many a *poor* and *humble* rascal to the State's Prison; and yet he sets himself up as the exclusive and most devoted friend of the *dear people!* What a world of villany and hypocricy we live in!

"As Benton is *dieting* for the Presidency, it would be well to circulate this item of intelligence relating to him, that the people may see how well qualified he is, *morally*, for the high office he aspires to fill."

The statement above is inaccurate in supposing that Mr. Benton's demand was for pay and attendance. It was for mileage only and was drawn under these circumstances; at the close of each Presidential term the new President convenes a supplementary session of the Senate, for the purpose of nominating to it the members of the cabinet, and other officers, in whose appointments it was thought before General Jackson's reform commenced, the concurrence of that body necessary. The Senate usually remains in session a few days and then adjourns *sine die*. Mr. Benton saw fit to suppose that in the few hours which intervened between the expiration of the regular session of the Senate, and the commencement of the extra session, he had (by the aid of the wishing cap of Fortunatus, perhaps) returned to Missouri, again retraced his steps to Washington, in obedience to the call of the new President. For this *imaginary journey* he charged mileage both ways, making the surplus amount stated in the above paragraph, which was paid to him, without question, by the clerk of the Senate. The above statement *is true*—the writer of these lines examined the contingent account of the Senate in 1837—saw the two entries to Messrs. Barton and Benton there, and he believes, first published to an admiring nation this proof of the ingenuity Senator's constructive powers. His "constructive journey" has often been alluded to since, but the fame of the feat having somewhat fallen into oblivion of forgetfulness, it is due to Mr. Benton's prominent position before the Democratic Republican party of the country that it should be revived.

A PRIVATE BALLOON ASCENSION.

On Wednesday morning last, soon after sunrise, those inhabitants of Philadelphia who were abroad so early, were surprised and gratified by the exhibition of a Balloon sailing majestically over the city, with an individual passenger in the car appended to it; no one knew whence it came—whether from far or near. Some supposing it to be Mr. CLAYTON, the adventurous aeronaut, all the way from Cincinnati. The mystery was dispelled, however, in the course of the day, in a manner of which the following account is given:

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

We have been waited upon by the adventurer who so astonished the town yesterday, and have derived from him all the particulars of his journey. Mr. William Paullin, of this city, is the aronaut in question. His enterprise was privately matured, and attended with perfect triumph.

On Tuesday evening at 11 o'clock he commenced the inflation of his balloon—filled it partly at that time, and completed the work at daylight yesterday morning. At precisely 6 o'clock he entered his car, which was held by four men, who let go their hold upon it simultaneously, at the word of command. The first impressions which Mr. Paullin received of the aerowy swiftness of his ascent, was the appearance of Beck's shot-tower, which to use his own phrase, "sunk like a dart into the earth." The view of the streets of the city, rectangularly crossing each other, is described as extremely fine; the persons walking in them appearing like automata on the show-man's board; the squares like small green spots, about twelve yards wide; the steeples like little spare erect; and the shot-towers like mere posts inserted in the ground. The New York steamboat, as it left Chesnut street wharf, had the look of a bateau; and the "little people," when they moved about, could be distinctly seen. To the South the Delaware stretched away, a meandering silver belt on the green landscape, and its junction with the Schuylkill appeared like the meeting of two *brooks*, one a little larger than the other, but brooks, or brooklets still. The appearances of the country around about the city on all sides was indistinct, but beautiful; a blue haze lay upon the fields and meadows, and the forests seemed large grass plats.

Crossing into Jersey, the aronaut kept due on, enjoying the prospects opening beneath him, and partaking in the meanwhile of a very capital breakfast, with which he had provided himself; soon after the completion of which, between Moorestown and Haddonfield, the distant city faded, and vanished like a dark cloud in the Western horizon. The chief height gained was about a mile and a quarter. Before he was enabled clearly to perceive the situation of the earth below him he heard voices of men, and the noise of horses' hoofs. He was proceeding in a parallel line with a country road, and was at last enabled to observe the sources of the sounds he had heard. Two men were on horseback beneath, and seemed like mites astride of diminutive insects, crawling slowly along. Having now an opportunity of discerning his whereabout, he made preparations to descend. He thinks he had been descending gradually, at an angle of forty-five degrees, for some fifteen or twenty minutes. At last, at *Evesham Mount*, he approached a shrubby grove, into which he swept, with as much ease as if he had alighted on a feather bed; made his hook fast to the bushes and with the assistance of Mr. Ezra Haines, sprang from his car in safety, and stood uninjured on *terra firma*, gratified with his success, and delighted with the novel sights which he had met with in his tour.

It was about seven o'clock when Mr. Paullin alighted, having been sailing for about an hour between earth and heaven. The balloon was inflated with the common city gas, which has never before been used for a similar purpose in the United States.

One amusing incident occurred as he was making his descent. A negro, who was ploughing in a field, and to whom he hallooed to grasp his hook, became so frightened, that he fell down at his plough-tail, rolled his eyes wild with horror, and yelled lustily, fearing, as he afterwards acknowledged, that "the D—l had come for him."

Extract of a letter from Paris to the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot.

French Politeness.—In consequence of its having been known to the French Chambers of Deputies that a rule existed in the House of Representatives of the United States, giving the privilege of seats on the floor within the hall, during sittings of Congress, to members of Foreign Legislatures, they were resolved, to manifest the same civility to members of the American Congress. The difficulty was how the affair should be managed to place Mr. *White*, of Florida on a footing with their members at Washington, as there were no privileged seats within the hall of the Palais in which the Deputies sit. It was proposed to give a place in the Tribune, reserved for the Ministers and those invited by them, and finally to manifest the *esprit de corps* of National Legislators, they have furnished Mr. W. with a medal of a member of the Chambers, which gives the *entre* to all the palaces, reviews, and other public establishments which a deputy has.

All bad feeling, arising from the recent unhappy difference between the two countries has passed away and the best feeling is manifested for all Americans.

An impudent varlet of an editor in Massachusetts, describes a modern fine lady as a female with her head stuck into a silk bonnet, her waist screwed up to the circumference of a junk bottle, and a hole in the heel of her stocking. A dandy fares no better: "A fellow with a long nine in one hand, a sword cane in the other, two cents in his pocket, and no sense in his head."

Snatching a kiss.—A negro in Baltimore who had undertaken to kiss a snapping turtle for a five cent note, and who found himself so tightly kissed by the sea monster, that it was impossible to free himself until its jaws were forced open, said "he wouldn't buss snoder for a dollar—tang de sarspe."

From the Richmond Whig.

TEXAS—ANNEXATION, &c.

The Northern politicians, instigated by the Abolitionists, are making much to-do about this youthful Republic. In Rhode Island, all the candidates for Congress have been interrogated as to their views in reference to its annexation, as well as to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. All have responded in favor of immediate abolition in the District, and in opposition to the admission of Texas, as appears from the following article in the New York Express:

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND TEXAS.

"The Providence Courier contains letters from Messrs. Tillinghast, Cranston, Pearce, Howard, Dorr and King, candidates for the office of Representatives from Rhode Island to the 25th Congress, in reply to the following questions submitted to each of them by the Executive Committee of the Rhode Island Anti-Slavery Society, that their several views on the subject thereof might be known to those who wish to use their votes for the extinction of slavery, viz:

1. Do you believe that Congress has the right to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia?

2. Do you believe that Congress should sustain unabridged the right of the people to petition for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia?

3. Do you believe that members of Congress should sustain by their influence and vote the prayer of those who petition for the immediate abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia?

4. Are you in favor of or against the annexation of Texas to the United States?

The answer to these questions from the several gentlemen named as candidates, occupy together nearly four columns of the Courier; their length prevents our publishing them entire. The answers are all in the affirmative as to the three first questions which were proposed, and to the fourth question all are opposed to the annexation of Texas to the United States, under its present circumstances."

Our Northern brethren give themselves more concern about Texas than there is perhaps any occasion for. We much doubt whether at this time Texas is very anxious to be admitted into the Union—to surrender her sovereignty, and to become a Territory, to be ruled over and plundered by the traps from Washington. We do not know her views or wishes—but if we were citizens of Texas, we think we should not hesitate to prefer her present independence to a state of dependence—her solitary star without a rival, to having it eclipsed by twenty-six luminaries of greater effulgence. At any rate, we had as well defer the discussion of admission until Texas shall apply knock at our doors. We would respectfully suggest the propriety of this course to our friends of the New York Star and Courier;—to the Abolitionists who are agitating the question for political effect, we have nothing to say. But they, we think, will feel a little sheepish, if, after all their opposition, Congress should open the door, and Texas should courteously decline to enter. We would not complain of her course, though, as citizens of the United States, we might regret it.

The people of the North appear to be labouring under the impression that the annexation of Texas is an object very dear to the South. If it be so, we are not apprised of it. But it may become so, if the North will persist in its course, and force the question upon us, as one involving the question of slavery.

The New York Express thinks the annexation of Texas could be very easily defeated by the North acceding to it, on condition that we buy the Canadas from Great Britain. The Express is right. Except of the spirit of monarchy is already diffused throughout our country, without any accession to it from the abolitists of the Canadas. Besides, at the reduced prices of our staples, cotton and tobacco, we could scarcely be able to pay up the millions which England would require.

But it will be time enough to discuss these grave matters when they are forced upon us.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

"TAMPICO, July 22.

"Gen Bustamente has demanded a loan from the clergy of five millions of dollars, which, it would appear, has given little satisfaction to the latter, and they found it advisable to enter again into negotiations with Santa Anna. The Government, aware of this, ordered Santa Anna to appear before a court martial to answer to the charges against him on account of his late Texas campaign. Santa Anna replied to the call in the following laconic manner:

"No puedo, no debo, y no quiro"—(I cannot, I should not, and I will not.)

"In consequence of which, a strong detachment of cavalry was despatched for Mango del Clavo, with orders to take the hero and bring him a prisoner to the capital. On their arrival, however, he was nowhere to be found. Some say he is gone to Jalapa, others to Vera Cruz.

"Victoria and Bravo, it is said, have also turned Santa Anna men."

Amos Kendall has appealed to the Supreme Court, in the Mandamus. That court consists of nine Judges, the latter part of whom have been appointed in reward for party services. We hope that they have forgotten how they came upon the Bench.

Charlotte:

Friday, August 25, 1837.

Whig Victories!

...will be a source of gratification to our friends ...ver, as it is to us to publish them, of the tri...h of Whig principles in some of the States ...e elections have lately been held. In North ...lina we have gained 1 member of Congress, ...nessee 2, Kentucky 3, Indiana 6, and there ...prospect of a change in Alabama. Thus may ...ream of correct principle succeed until more ...tshel spheroids shall be written in legible characters from Maine to Louisiana against the corrupt cabal at Washington, and until every minion ...l be ousted from the places they have so long ...rped. We congratulate our friends, and we ...we had a hand (something longer than our ...d Jones's) we would extend it to every Whig ...orth Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Kentucky and Indiana who have done their *duty* in the ...st trying emergency, and encourage them ...firm. The time we hope is coming when ...ws will have their sway and not the will of ...—when corruption and mammon-worship and ...ription will hide their deformed head and be ...stalking about our land no more—and our ...try enjoy the prosperity of which it has been ...d by the ignorance of our rulers. The re...s so far as heard we give below.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

NORTH CAROLINA.

First District.

	W. Sawyer.	V. B. Moore.
...tank,	0000	0000
...ck,	0000	0000
...mans,	0000	0000
...n,	200 Maj.	
...n,	0000	0000
	0000	0000
...rd,	0000	0000

this District there is little doubt of Mr. Saw...election.

Second District.

	W. Long.	V. B. Byrum.
...t,	807	371
		86 Maj.
...		212 do.
...mpton,		13 do.
	807	692
		807
		75 Maj.

...stated that Mr. Byrum's election was cer...a summary chastisement, which some vio...ig was about to inflict upon him in North..., which produced something of a mob be... was over, and which Mr. Byrum is said to ...ourted, in order to raise the cry of persecu...hich had availed him before.

Third District.

	W. Stanley.	V. B. Wilson.
	654	451
...rt,	960	317
...rgton,	405	61
	580	196
...nake,	78	1167
	343	54
	2789	2129
	2129	
Stanley's majority	666	

...Tyrrell county the election takes place one ...and terminates two weeks subsequently to ...ction in the other counties. To this circum...nce, no doubt, the smallness of the vote in ...he election of Mr. Stanley being certain.

Fourth District.

	W. Shepard.	V. B. Mosely.
	15 maj.	
	263	
		118 maj.
	95	
	75	
	61	
	90	
	367 maj.	

...Standard says that Mr. Mosely was not ...ttend the canvass on account of sickness, ...equently his opponent had much the ad... Why did not the Standard also inform ...ders that in the Raleigh district Mr. Gra... prevented by sickness from being able ...d the canvass?

Fifth District.

	W. Miller.	V. B. McKay.
...eserve,	13	640
...ich,	000	000
	000	000
	000	000
...on,	000	000
...,	000	000
	000	000

McKay elected by a large majority over ...rest. Both Vanites.

Sixth District.

	W. Henderson.	V. B. Hawkins.	V. B. Macklin.
...e,	547	387	90
	90	616	75
	30	494	980
...n,	85	950	450

Seventh District.

	W. Doherty.	V. B. Bethune.
...land,	300	668
	349	540
	231	367
...nd,	520	140
	1600	902
...ery, in part,	970	192
	3060	2156

...oherty's majority in 1833 was 466. The ...in 1837 will be about 900.

Eighth District.

	W. Graham.	V. B. Montgomery
Wake,	849	798
Orange,	1696	1264
Person,	315	466
	2860	2528
		2860
Montgomery's maj.		131

Mr. Graham was prevented from attending the canvass from sickness. He was out of the State the greater part of the time and only returned a few days before the election, and visited but one precinct, and notwithstanding this great disadvantage he was beaten only 131 votes.

Ninth District.

	W. Shepherd.	V. B. Hill.
Guilford,	1703	902
Stokes,		250 maj.
Rockingham,		250 do.
Caswell,		550 do.
	1703	1902
	1902	
	199 maj.	

Tenth District.

	W. Rencher.	V. B. Cox.
Rowan,	900	000
Davidson,	600	000
Randolph,	808	75
Chatham,	900	000

Eleventh District.

Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Cabarrus, } Henry W. Connor, (V. B.) elected without opposition.

Twelfth District.

Burke, Rutherford, Buncombe, Yancy, Haywood, Macon, } James Graham (Whig) elected without opposition.

Thirteenth District.

Surry, Wilkes, Iredell, } Lewis Williams, (Whig,) elected without opposition.

The Congressional delegation from this State will consist of 8 Whigs and 5 Van Buren men, as follows:

Whigs.	Van Buren.
Lewis Williams,	M. T. Hawkins,
James Graham,	Jas. McKay,
A. H. Sheppard,	H. W. Connor,
Ed. Doherty,	Dr. Montgomery,
Abraham Rencher,	Jesse Bynum.—5.
Charles Shepard,	
Edward Stanley,	
Sam'l. Sawyer.—8.	

TENNESSEE ELECTION.

Newton Cannon (Whig) is re-elected Governor by an immense majority over Robert Armstrong, the Van Buren candidate.

"Of the thirteen members of Congress, to which the State is entitled, the Whigs have elected *ten*, and Vanites *three*"—says the Abingdon Statesman—"the three Van Buren members, (it adds,) are Messrs. McClelland, Polk, and Crockett"—But there must be some mistake in this—as young Crockett, (the son of the old Colonel,) who is elected in the Madison district, is a *Whig*, and the gentleman of the same name, who was the Van Buren candidate in the Williamson district, against Mr. Maury (Whig) was defeated by a large majority——so that it is probable the Whigs have elected eleven and the Vanites only *two* members from Tennessee. We have the following specific returns:

Samuel Bunch (Whig) is succeeded by Isaac McClelland (Van) in the Sullivan district—Sullivan is the strongest Van Buren district in the State, in addition to which Col. McClelland acquired considerable fame in the *Cherokee War* last summer though there was no fighting done."

John Bell (Whig) is re-elected without opposition, in the Nashville district. In Davidson county, (Gen. Jackson's residence,) Cannon's vote for Governor was 1500, Armstrong's 1235, and the Whig ticket for the Legislature succeeded by like majorities. In the "Hermitage" precinct, the vote stood, Cannon 104, Armstrong 17!! Would that Gen. Jackson's influence were no greater abroad that it is *at home*, where he be known!

In the Knoxville district, Joseph Williams (Whig) succeeds Luke Lea of the same politics, by a majority of 1668 over Anderson (Van.)

In the Rutherford district, Mr. Maury (Whig) is re-elected, by a large majority over Mr. Crockett (Van.)

Young Crockett, (Whig) son of David, is elected in the Madison district to succeed Adam Huntsman, a fence-man.

In Bailie Peyton's district, William Campbell (Whig) has beaten Gen. Trousdale (Van) by a large majority.

Cave Johnson (Van) has been succeeded by Cheatham (Whig.)

Mr. Standifer (Whig) is re-elected in the McMinn district.

Gen. W. B. Carter (Whig) is elected in the Washington district.

Col. Polk (Van) re-elected without opposition.

The other districts not fully heard from, except as above stated, through the Abingdon Statesman.

An overwhelming majority of the State Legislature are Whigs.

Well done, Tennessee! While other States, which *should* be less influenced by personal attachment to the "Hero," are bending their necks to the yoke, the gallant *freemen* of Tennessee have shown that their attachment to men weighs not a feather in the scale against their devotion to principle!—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

The above is confirmed by later accounts The Congressional delegation will stand 10 Whigs, 3 Van Buren men. A private letter states that Cannon had been re-elected by 20,000 majority.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.

Kentucky has added to the signal triumph of the Whig cause in other States, by the election of William Wright Southgate, the Whig candidate, in the Congressional district heretofore represented by the Vice President, Col. Richard M. Johnson, beating Phelps, the Van Buren candidate, about 400 votes. Col. Johnson always beat his opponents a thousand or more, and at the last Presidential election, this same district gave Van a majority of 1600!

Judge French (Van) is also turned out, and Mr. Mansfield, a young and talented Whig, elected to succeed him.

A. G. Hawes (Van) declined a re-election, and is succeeded by J. W. Ramsey (Whig.)

Richard Hawes (Whig) is elected in the Lexington district without opposition. He succeeds Chilton Allen, of the same politics.

J. Chambers (Whig) is re-elected in the Maysville district, by an overwhelming majority over Dr. J. Leach (Van.)

In the Louisville district, W. J. Graves is re-elected by a handsome majority over Thos. F. Marshall; both Whigs.

John Pope is elected in the Shelby district, to succeed Benj. Hardin, esq. who declined a re-election. Mr. Hardin, (a son of the late representative) was Mr. Pope's competitor. All Whigs.—The Louisville Journal says that in reference to a National Bank, Mr. Pope is more decidedly in favor of it than Mr. Hardin.

J. Calhoun (Whig) is re-elected by a considerable majority over Mr. Vanmetre, the Van Buren candidate.

So far as heard from, therefore, the Whigs have gained *three* of the four districts represented in the last Congress by Van Buren men!

Hurra for Old Kentuck!

INDIANA ELECTION.

Indiana, too, is "redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled."

Amos Lane, one of the most unscrupulous of the government parasites, is ejected from his seat, and George H. Dunn, the Whig candidate, elected by a majority of more than a thousand votes!

John Carr (Van) has been turned out by Mr. Graham (Whig.)

Jesse McCarty, elected as a Van Buren man, but who became disgusted, and joined the Whig ranks, has been succeeded by James Rariden (Whig.) beating both Mr. McCarty and a Van Burenite.

Mr. Herrod (Whig) is re-elected from the Indianapolis district, beating James B. Ray, (Van.) Mr. H. it will be recollected, was only elected to serve a part of the last session, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Kinnard, who was elected as a Van Burenite at the general election in 1835.

John Ewing (Whig) succeeds Mr. Hannegan (Van.)

Mr. White (Whig) succeeds Mr. Davis, (Van.)

And it is *possible* that Ratliff Boone (Van.) is re-elected.

If Boone is re-elected, the next Congressional delegation from Indiana will be divided thus: 6 Whigs, and 1 Vanite. If he is beaten, the delegation will be *unanimously Whig.* In the election of 1835, it was *unanimously Jacksonian!*

Hurra for the Hoosier State!

There is also an election for Governor going on in Indiana. The candidates are David Wallace and John Dumont, both Whigs. The Vanites started Judge Gamaliel Taylor, to take advantage of the Whig division. But after a few weeks electioneering, he found that there was no chance for him, and he wisely abandoned the field to his two Whig competitors. The returns are too incomplete and scattering, as yet, to enable us to form any opinion as to the result.—ib.

ALABAMA ELECTION.

Very few returns have been received from Alabama, but as far as received they are very encouraging to the Whig cause.

In Tuscaloosa county the Whigs have elected 4 and the Van Buren men 1 member to the Legislature. This was a decided Van Buren county last year, having 3 to 2 in the Legislature. The following extract is from a Van Buren paper published in Tuscaloosa:

"The election was held on Monday, and in this county it resulted in the defeat of the Union-Democratic-Ticket. We are disappointed at this result we confess. We had supposed that the strength of the Democratic party in this county was such, as could not have been beaten by the union of all the factions of the opposition, but we have been defeated *horse, foot and dragoons.* We have sustained a regular Waterloo defeat."

In Jefferson county, 1 Whig and 1 Van Buren man to the Legislature. Green and Perry counties have elected all Whigs to the Legislature.

In the Mobile Congressional district, the contest is between Francis S. Lyon, the late member, and R. E. Baylor, his predecessor. Both Whigs, and both believe a National Bank highly expedient, but Mr. L. deems it unconstitutional. Lyon 717 ahead—three counties to hear from.

Dixon H. Lewis (Whig) is re-elected, in the Montgomery district, without opposition.

MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.

The Van Buren candidates for Congress in this State have been elected by about 1000 or 1,500 majority. This result has created some surprise, and may be accounted for from the circumstance of a number of counties not voting at all. The writs for holding the election, (it being a special one,) were not received by many of the Sheriffs in time to advertise.

☞Our Superior Court commenced its session on Wednesday last, Judge Toomer being prevented by indisposition, from opening Court earlier. Morris Sheborn was arraigned at the bar on Wednesday evening, for the murder of Henry Massey—the prisoner stating that he was unable to employ Counsel, the Court assigned him Counsel, and he will take his trial this day—for the prisoner R. N. Burton, for the State James R. Dodge, Solicitor.

☞We understand that a rencontre took place in Lincolnton, on the 18th inst., between Logan B. Henderson and Marcus Hoke. Weapons were made use of by the parties, and Mr. Hoke received a wound from a Bowie knife, of which he died on the 21st inst. We learn that the cause of this unfortunate affair originated from some language used by Mr. Hoke to Mr. Henderson's father, who is very old and infirm, and which his son said he would resent. Mr. Hoke hearing this, called at young Henderson's room and asked him out, and after some words Mr. Henderson struck Mr. Hoke with a stick, Mr. Hoke drew a pistol but before he could fire he was wounded as above. Mr. Henderson was in prison but we understand his friends intended making an application to Judge Toomer to admit him to bail.

☞*A Proposition.*—We have received the following Circular, to which we cheerfully give a place in our columns. The subject is one of vast importance to the People of the South, and claims their serious and calm reflection;—its importance we attempted to urge upon their attention on a former occasion, and shall do so again at our leisure.—*Western Carolinian.*

To the Editors of the Carolinian:

ATHENS, Ga., July 21st, 1837.

SIR: A crisis has arrived in the commercial affairs of the South and South-West:—A crisis the most favorable that has occurred since the formation of the American Government, to attempt a new organization of our commercial relations with Europe. We ought to be our own importers and exporters, for the very best reason, that we furnish nearly all the articles of export in the great staples of Cotton, Rice, and Tobacco. This is a singular advantage for any people to enjoy. Yet, with all this in our favor, by nature, we employ the Merchants of the Northern cities as our agents in this business. They export our immensely valuable productions, and import our articles of consumption; and from this agency, they derive a profit which has enriched them; and, as long as it continues, will enrich them, at our expense. It has indeed either directly or indirectly made the whole of the North and North-West what they are. It is time this unequal state of things should cease; that we should look to the natural advantages of our situation as Southern men; and take measures to ensure to ourselves the full enjoyment of them.

Should your views accord with ours, we propose, respectfully, that a Convention of Southern and South-western merchants be held in the City of Augusta, Ga., on the third Monday in October next, then and there, to take into consideration the whole subject, as it stands connected with our present and future interests.

We beg that you will not think lightly of this matter. It is a most important one; involving the interest of millions yet unborn.

We are very respectfully, your ob't. servants.

WM. DEARING,
H. BOWDRE,
JAS. CAMAK,
THO. W. BAXTER,
ASBURY HULL,
A. S. CLAYTON,
WILSON LUMPKIN.

☞We learn that the Cashier of the Salisbury Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear, has been directed to repair to that place with all possible dispatch, for the purpose of commencing operations, though on a limited scale for the present; and that he will probably be able to leave here towards the close of the present month.

The appointment to the Cashiership of that Branch of Dolphin A. Davis, Esq. of this place, is highly creditable to the discrimination of the Board of the Principal Bank. He unites to a thorough knowledge of Banking Business, (gained by a long service in the Branch of the U. S. Bank,) the manners of a gentleman, and unimpeachable probity. As a citizen and as a magistrate, he will be a loss to this County, in which he has performed the duties of both stations with great credit to himself and usefulness to the public.—*Fay. Obs.*

Gov. Everett. Prophesy.—In 1828 Mr. Bell of Tennessee, who was then in the Jackson ranks, remarked in the course of one of his speeches that the fate of the Adams administration was sealed; nay, that the game was already run down, and that as true hunts men its opponents had called off the hounds. The following is part of Mr. Everett's reply.

The gentleman, with a liberty which I could not but admire, however little I might be willing to sanction the consciousness of political strength with which he spoke, told us that the joy of the huntsman is in the chase, and then when the game is run down, he calls off the pack, and will not let them mangle the carcass. He cannot expect me to agree with him that the game is run down, but he will agree with me that, of the pack which sprang at the throats of this Administration, there are some whose fangs were already flecked in other game. And is the law of the chase altered?—Will not what has been, again be? Believe me, sir, it will; the fate of Actæon is no fable here, and scarcely will the gentleman's gallant huntsman—unless some rare felicity of fortune elevate him above the lot of his predecessor—scarcely will he *have wound his horn in triumph, when he will find to his amazement, that he is the game, and some of those who have cheered in the triumph of the chase will spring upon him.*

"The penny-wise pound-foolish" policy in politics, as every where else, is disastrous. The following remark is from the Chillicothe, Ohio, Gazette.

General Murphy, in his speech on Saturday, alluding to the ruin which mis-government had brought upon the country, and the comparative ease with which the People might have averted it, said: "They staid at home that they might save the profits of a day's labor, when by going to the polls they could have saved the hard earnings of twenty years;" a sentiment worthy of all acceptation and profitable to remember.

SUPREME COURT.

The following opinions have been delivered, in addition to those before published:

Chief Justice Ruffin, delivered the opinions of the Court in the case of Waugh *et. al.* v. Mitchell *et. al.* in Equity, from Ashe, dismissing the Bill of review with costs and affirming the original decree. Also, in Falls v. Sherrill, from Iredell, reversing the judgment below and rendering judgment here according to the verdict. Also, in Doe ex dem Hoyle v. Stowe, from Mecklenburg, affirming the judgment below.

Judge Daniel delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Campbell v. Motz *et. al.* in Equity from Lincoln, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Hamilton v. Jenis, from Yancy, setting aside the nonsuit and rendering judgment here for the plaintiff. Also, in Simpson v. McBee, from Lincoln, directing a new trial.

Judge Gaston, delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Ward v. Bradley *et. al.* in Equity, from Rutherford, declaring that the plaintiff is entitled to a decree for a conveyance and to an account for profits, as to all the defendants except Bradley, and reversing the cause as to him until the Court shall be further moved thereon. Also, in Terrel, *et. al.* v. Morris, *et. al.* in Equity, from Rutherford, dismissing the Bill as to Morris, Rowland and Twitty with costs.

☞*A Problem for Politicians.*—If Gen. Jackson by his endeavors to restore a hard money currency, in eight years increased the number of Banks from 320 to 676, how long will it take Mr. Van Buren by "following in the footsteps" and "carrying out the policy" of General Jackson, to abolish Banks altogether? An answer is requested.—*Illinois Patriot.*

The Camden Courier announces a fatal rencounter which occurred in that town on the 8th inst. between Mr. Eldridge Brown and Mr. Francis S. Bronson. Both parties were armed. Brown, the assailant, discharged his pistol first, without effect. Bronson fired two pistols in succession; the balls of the first entered the shoulder, and that of the second the eye of Brown who died in less than an hour. The frequent occurrence of such outrageous violence in our country speaks badly for the state of public sentiment in regard to them. Bronson is admitted to bail.—*Cherow Gazette.*

A Capital Idea.—We like the suggestion of the Louisville Journal—that of swapping hostages with the Seminoles at the close of the present campaign. If the proposition was submitted to the People of Florida it would, no doubt, be carried by acclamation. The suggestion of the Journal is, that we shall swap hostages with the Seminoles, the United States giving Kendall, Blair, and Whitney, for "Jumper," "Bowlegs," and "Tiger-Tail."—*West. Car.*

A Counterfeiter Arrested.—E. G. Noble, well known throughout the country as a swindler, has been arrested, and committed to jail in Washington City, on the charge of passing three counterfeit notes of the Bank of the U. S. On searching the room occupied by him at the Hotel, a parcel of 121 $10 notes, of the Bank of the U. S. (some filled and others blank) was found hidden under the carpet.

Finding out Matters.—A countryman came in town a few days ago with a LIVE hog. While passing through the town, a highly respectable merchant hails him, with, "I say my friend, what will you take for your hog." "I dont know yet," says the countryman, "The hog is like you Cotton merchants, you never know what they are worth "till they are dead." "I'll kill the hog and then we'll know how to come at it." —*Camden Courier.*

Electro Magetism.—We learn from the New-York Post that an improvement has been made in the electro magnetic machine now exhibited in that city; by the construction of a larger magnet than has heretofore been in use. Some improvement has also been made in the mode by which the poles of the central magnet are presented to the poles of the magnet which forms the circumference. A power, as we understand, capable of raising about 200 pounds is thus gained and a surprising velocity of rotary motion is communicated. A turning lathe is made to revolve by this method, and it is inferred that the application of the new power to useful process is no longer a matter of doubt.

A Travelling Postmaster.—The mail between Albany & Utica is now carried on the Rail Road, and is accompanied by a travelling postmaster, who leaves a mail at each of the side offices on the route, and opens and distributes the contents of those which he receives in return. This arrangement facilitates the transmission of the mail west to a very great extent, and proves of great use to the community along the line of the roads. For the accommodation of those who may wish to write after the closing of the mail at the post office. The mail cars have each been provided with a "letter-box," in which letters may be deposited at any time before the cars leave the Rail-road termination.

All for Love.—A sailor in Boston, named Geo. Newcomb, hung himself to a chain cable, but was discovered before life was extinct. All that could be got out of him, after he was resuscitated, was, "I love her—I love her—I love her; and I'll die for her." There was a lock of his girl's hair in one corner of his handkerchief with which he had tied himself to the chain.

Why Men Marry.—One man marries a woman because she looks well when she dances—she never dances afterwards. Another man marries because she has a handsome foot and ancle which, after marriage, he never takes the trouble to admire. A third marries for love, which wanes with the honey-moon. A fourth for money, and finds that his wife does not choose to die, to complete his satisfaction. And a fifth being old in wisdom and years, marries a young woman, who soon becomes a suitable match for him, by growing old with grief.—*N. Y. Era.*

A good wife.—A woman who uniformly makes good coffee, and does not scold, even on washing days, possesses two very important requisites in being a good wife.

DIED

At Hillsborough, on the 23th ult. ALFRED MOORE, esq. aged 52. Mr. Moore was at one time Speaker of the House of Commons. He was a gentleman, admired for his conversational powers and his oratorical abilities; and in his private relations very amiable. We have neither time nor space to say more at present.—*Rel. Standard.*

ATTENTION CAVALRY!

HEAD QUARTERS,
Charlotte, Aug. 26, 1837.

CAPTAINS commanding Troops of Cavalry, will appear in the Town of Charlotte, on the 26th day of September next, (with all officers under their command) at the hour of 10 o'clock, armed and equipt as the law requires, for drill. Also, on the 27th, with their respective officers and dragoons equipt as the law requires, for review and exercise. Staff Officers will appear on both days. The line of the Regiment will be formed at the hour of 10 o'clock precisely.

By order of
WILLIAM M. GAHEN, Col. Comdt.
SILAS ALEXANDER, Adj't.

Wanted Immediately.

TWO boys between 14 and 16 years of age to learn the Tailoring Business. None need apply except those that can come well recommended for steady and industrious habits.

W. J. KEARBY.

Charlotte, Aug. 16 1837. 3t4

He spoke—and disappeared.
I gold not a word!
For half benumbed and scared,
His farewell I heard;
And when I was lonely,
"Sweet tokens he sent,
For me, and me only,
To prove their intent.

I watch'd for their coming—
They came,—but they brought,
Though fragrant and blooming,
No tidings I sought!
All told me of sorrow,
Of silence, of pain!
None whispered, "To-morrow,
We meet, love, again."

No Flower hath spoken
Of hope until now!
How welcome this token,
The green Myrtle bough!
No gift could be better;
Unless he would write,
Three words in a letter,—
"Expect me to-night."

THE HANDSOME MAN.

My nose is aquiline,—
My eyes are very grand,
My teeth are very beautiful,
And fine feet eight I stand.
My whiskers black, mustachioes too,
My waist a child could span,
My dark hair curls, my foot is small;
I am a handsome man,
I am a very handsome, &c.

I wish my flirting nonsense were
Not sold with such delight,
I wish my smiling garb so gay,
My calling caused no fright:
And would that I might be excused
From picking up each fan,
They're only dropped to be returned
By such a handsome man.

I wish that I was very plain,
I wish my eyes were green,
I wish my hair was red and straight,
My figure short and mean.
To shun those female plagues I'd be
Deformed and rode as Pan;
I wish they'd give me up and say,
He's not a handsome man.

They take my portrait on the sly,
I don't know what to do;
Letters in scores come every day
From lovers old and new.
Each article of dress I wear,
Most lovingly they scan;
All clothes they look so well on me,
I'm such a handsome man, &c.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The King Snake.—There is a large species of speckled snake, commonly called in the southern states, the King Snake, perhaps because he is the most formidable enemy of the rattlesnake. It seems to be the chief object of his existence, to pursue and destroy the latter, whose retreats and presence is discoverable by the emission of a peculiar smell resembling that of the cucumber vine. The King snake, to all other than reptiles, is the most harmless of creatures, you may strike him, he shows no resentment, he hisses not, he turns not, nor does he exhibit any sluggishness. Drawn by the smell of cucumbers, he frequently enters gardens, but his appearance excites no alarm in any human being that knows he is the King snake; and on the contrary, women and children will approach him, turn him about with a stick, and playfully annoy him with impunity; he is only a relentless enemy of the rattlesnake, whose strength and venom avail nothing against the activity and mode of attack of the King snake, who is always victor in every combat.

Yet the rattlesnake is a terrible reptile. There is a peculiarity truly appalling in the sound of his rattles, being unlike the noise of any other creature; and when you hear the first time, the true instinct of nature impresses on your quailing heart that danger and death are near. Never shall I forget one horrid event of my life! I was fishing in a southern lake, one summer day, when an unusual disposition of sleep came over me. I stuck the end of my fishing rod in the bank of the lake, and sought a beautiful place of shade, formed by the interlacing boughs of gigantic live oaks, and towering magnolias, perfumed by the delicate odour of a beautiful wild orange, then in bloom, which had sprung up in luxuriant grandeur under the leafy canopy, the seed of which had probably been dropped in this lonely spot by the Indian hunter or the wandering wild bird. At its base, on a carpet of green moss sprinkled over with its fallen and snowy bloom, I stretched myself in luxurious langour for an hour's repose. I slept. When I awoke, I turned on my side, and perceived some distance from me, two brilliant orbs; and instantly a tremulous, mingled sensation of an indefinable nature came upon my faculties. Something of an instinctive dictate or impulse counselled me to avert my looks; but then there was such an absorbing, wishful delight in gazing into eyes, that intently and meltingly gazed into mine, that even the tremulous pulsation of fear fixed my frame, and I remained so fascinated that I could see nothing but the most beautiful colors. In short, I was totally lost, so completely bewildered with commingled emotions, that I could not withdraw my gaze nor even move.

Suddenly, the melting eyeballs glared with sparks of fire—there was a movement—I was in a dreamy state—*but still distinctly saw an enormous rattlesnake*; lying in his coil, his tail quivering with a vibrating motion, his head erect and drawn back, still gazing on me, and fascinating me with his eyes. The object at which it aims, is, to prepare to the victim a thorough, systematic and complete obsequies, adapted to their peculiar system of action. With what success this end is accomplished, the public may judge from their knowledge of the Institute, our course and method of study, and the manifest proficiency in those who have for a sufficient period been connected with the Institute.

For the sake of order, and to ensure more effectually the proportionate development of the mental powers and the adaptation of the various studies to the intellectual progress and improvement of the pupils, they are received into two Departments, the *Primary*, and the *Advanced*, each having its appropriate studies. The following list of authors constitutes substantially our course OF STUDY.

Primary Department.

Spelling, Reading, Defining Words, Writing, Emerson's 1st part in Arithmetic, Elements of Geography, Elements of History, Tales of Remarkable Animals, Sketches of the early History of the Southern States.

Advanced Department.

Junior Class—Reading; Spelling; Defining words; Mental Arithmetic, Colburn's; Written Arithmetic, Emerson's 2d part; English Grammar; Geography, Olney's and Woodbridge's; Goodrich's Hist. U. States; Foster's Penmanship; Introductory Exercises in Composition.

Middle Class—History, Worcester's Elements, Goldsmith's Rome, Gillies' Greece; Arithmetic, Colburn's Sequel, Emerson's 3d part; Watts on the Mind; Colburn's Algebra; Playfair's Euclid; Comstock's Nat. Philosophy; Comstock's Botany; Parker's Exercises in Composition.

Senior Class—Geography of the Heavens; Jones' Chemistry; Hedge's Logic; Newman's Rhetoric; Brown's Intellectual Philosophy; Nat. Theology; Evidences of Christianity; Critical Examination of the English Poets.

The study of the Latin, Greek, French and Italian Languages is introduced at any desired stage in the course. Recitations in the Scriptures are required daily. Instruction in Music, vocal and instrumental; in Drawing, Painting, Needlework, &c., by a competent Teacher.

Lectures on Chemistry, Nat. Philosophy, Botany, Astronomy and Geography; on Female manners, Intercourse, Formation of Character, Connexions, &c. These on the sciences will be illustrated by experiments with suitable apparatus.

Terms.—For Board, Washing, and Tuition in all the English Branches, per session of 5 months $65. Tuition only, for the same time, $8, $10 and $16, according to the studies pursued, besides a contingent charge of from 50 cts. to $1. The Languages, Music and ornamental branches at the usual extra charges. The bills are due at the entrance of the pupil; and no deduction is made for absence, except when occasioned by sickness.

The next Session will commence on Tuesday the 3d of October.

A. J. Leavenworth,
E. B. Leavenworth,
Principals.

Charlotte, Aug. 14, 1837. 6t

N. B. Arrangements have been made for furnishing, with a satisfactory guaranty, Pianos from the best reputed factories in New York and Boston.

A young sportsman of this town having rode out on a "*iniping*" excursion was accidently knocked off his horse, and so completely absorbed was he in pursuit of the snipe, that he jumped astride of his gun and shouldered his horse, and set off in great haste. He did dot discover his mistake until he went to shoot when lo and behold his gun kicked him over, and left the bird unhurt!!—*Licking Dem.*

"I cannot imagine," said a gentleman—"why my whiskers should turn grey so much sooner than the hair on my head." "Because," observed a wag, "you have worked so much more with your jaws than your brains."

"Jim, what you creep so cautiously after that squir'l for when your gun got no lock on 'em?"

"Hush, hush, Sambo; the squir'l don't know dat."

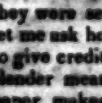
Work of Mercy.—Unhooking a young lady's frock to enable her to sneeze.

RECIPES.

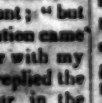
Family Pound Cake.—One pound of flour, dried, half pound of butter beat to a cream; half pound of pounded white sugar; half pound of currants, dried; (these may of course be omitted, or caraways substituted, if preferred;) four eggs; half a pint of milk. Bake it carefully.

Plain Cake.—Three quarters of a pound of flour; the same of moist sugar; quarter of a pound of butter; one egg; two table spoonfuls of milk. Mix all together and bake it.

Valuable Town Property
For Sale.



THE subscriber being desirous of removing from Charlotte, offers for sale his possessions in said town, consisting of the Dwelling House in which he now resides, being one of the most desirable residences in Charlotte, having all necessary out houses besides a WELL of good water in the yard. Also, two lots, a few yards distance from the above, on one is a new frame dwelling house,—on the other is a wood and smith shop, on the main street, and offers a good situation for carrying on the Carriage Making Business. In all of the above property I will give good bargains and make the terms easy, as I am determined to leave the place.



MILES HILL.

August 16, 1837. 59tf

JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

PUBLIC SCHOOL.

THE Winter Session of this School will commence on the first Monday in October next, under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Wilson. The object at which it aims, is, to prepare to the pupils a thorough, systematic and complete education, adapted to their peculiar spheres of action. With what success this end is accomplished, the public may judge from their knowledge of the Teachers, our course and method of study, and the manifest proficiency in those who have for a sufficient period been connected with the Institute.

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Lectures on Chemistry, Nat. Philosophy, Botany, Astronomy and Geography; on Female manners, Intercourse, Formation of Character, Connexions, &c. These on the sciences will be illustrated by experiments with suitable apparatus.

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The next Session will commence on Tuesday the 3d of October.

A. J. Leavenworth,
E. B. Leavenworth,
Principals.

Charlotte, Aug. 14, 1837. 6t

N. B. Arrangements have been made for furnishing, with a satisfactory guaranty, Pianos from the best reputed factories in New York and Boston.

Removal.

THE subscriber informs his friends and customers, that he has moved his

Stock of Goods,

to the corner of the second square, north-east of the Court-House, in the House formerly owned by J. J. Dunlap, where he would be glad to have his friends call, as he is determined to sell goods unusually low, for cash or on short time to punctual dealers.

W. F. ALEXANDER.

Aug. 15, 1837. 59-3w

Large Maps of Mississippi and Alabama,

Showing the Public and Indian Lands, Indian Reservations, Land Districts, Townships, Streams, &c. engraved from the Government surveys and plats in the General Land Office, Washington city; by E. Gilman, Draughtsman in the General Land Office.

F. TAYLOR, Bookseller, Washington city, has just published (and secured the copy right according to law) the above Maps, which will be found infinitely more complete and accurate than any heretofore published. They are published on separate sheets; each containing nearly six square feet, and will be found especially useful and valuable to those interested in the lands of either State, as they show every item of information which is in the possession of the land offices relative to water courses, township lines, Indian lands and reservations, land districts, &c. and will be found perfectly accurate and precise in these points. They can be sent by mail to any part of the United States, subject only to single letter postage. Price two dollars, or three copies of either will be sent by mail for five dollars. A liberal discount will be made to travelling agents, or to any who buy to sell again.

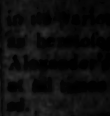
☞ Editors of newspapers, any where, who will give the above advertisement (including this notice) one or two insertions, shall receive by return mail a copy of each map, if they will send a copy of the paper containing it to the advertiser.

July 18.

A HOUSE and Lot for sale or rent on good terms. Apply to

W. F. ALEXANDER.

July 19, 1837. 54tf



NOTICE.

Valuable Property for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my valuable House and Lot in the town of Charlotte,

—ALSO—

My tract of land, lying within one mile of the town, containing 320 acres, about sixty or seventy of which is in cultivation, of good quality, with a quantity of fine rich bottom and upland to clear, well watered and timbered, situated and lying on the two Sugar Creeks, at the head of the mill dam, most commonly known by the name of Bissell's dam. I deem it unnecessary to give a further description of the property, as persons wishing to purchase can call on me and view the property. I will sell low for cash, or I will give a long credit of annual instalments to suit the purchaser, if the payments are made perfectly secure.

SAM'L. McCOMB.

Charlotte, July 28, 1837. 56tf

NOTICE.

PERSONS having *NEGROES* for sale, will have an opportunity of receiving liberal prices until the 1st of October.—Girls and Boys from 14 to 25 years of age. Enquire of Morrison & Harris's Store.

July 12, 1837. 54

NOTICE.

ALL book accounts due the firm of Springs & Dinkins, will positively be given to an officer for collection, immediately after the Superior Court, if not settled either by note or cash previous to that time.

LEROY SPRINGS,
Surviving partner of Springs & Dinkins.

August 8, 1837. 58tf

ATTENTION! RIFLE COMPANY.

YOU are ordered to parade at McCord's old field, on the first Saturday in September next, (2d,) armed and equipped as the law directs, for the purpose of drill.

By order of
SAM'L. L. KERR,
Captain.

Aug. 5, 1837. 180

PAINTING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he will carry on the above business in all its branches, viz:

Plain and Ornamental House Painting.
Sign and Flag do.

He intends keeping a sufficient number of hands to accommodate all who wish work in his line, and ensure satisfaction and despatch.

All orders from the country will be punctually attended to.

H. D. W. ALEXANDER.

July 26, 1837. 61

N. B. I will be absent until September next, from which time I intend to commence business.

Boot and Shoemaking.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public, for the liberal patronage they have bestowed on him, and begs leave to assure them, that he is now better situated than ever, to do business in his line, on the shortest notice, and in a manner superior to any thing done in this place. Please call and judge for yourselves.

All those indebted to the subscriber, will please make payment by Cash or Note, on or before the first of September, 1837,—as I want money.

T. CHARLES.

July 19, 1837. 55-5w

NOTICE.

THE New Steamboat Company beg leave to inform the public, that they are having a boat built in Baltimore of a light draught of water, for the express purpose of plying betwixt Camden and Charleston, and to be here early in September. It is confidently believed that she will be able with ease to navigate the Wateree at any stage of the river. Merchants and others from the upper country, will find it to their interest to have their Goods and Produce sent through this channel, as the freights will be reasonable,—in no case whatever, will any additional charge be made for lighterage, nor any exertions or expense wanting to ensure regularity and despatch. She will ply in conjunction with the new steamer "Camden," whose success this last season has put the navigation of the Wateree by steam beyond a doubt. Both boats will be able to accommodate passengers comfortably, being neatly fitted up, with the ladies and gentlemens' cabins distinct and separate.

BENJ. GASS,
Agent New Steam Boat Company.

June 24, 1837. 160

Pay your Taxes!!

THE Taxes for the year 1836 is due and ready for collection, and persons interested are informed that they must be paid in Specie or North Carolina Bank notes as this is the only kind of money that will be taken from me in payment of the Public Tax.

J. McCONNAUGHEY, Sher.

April 26, 1837. 43tf

FORWARDING AGENCY.

THE Subscribers inform the Merchants of the Interior, that they are still engaged in the

Forwarding Way,

and trust that with the facilities and experience they now possess in the transaction of this business, to merit the patronage heretofore conferred. They have the Ware Houses at the river and are fitted for the reception of forwarding Goods apart from other buildings, and consequently safe from Fire.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

Refer to
Mr. J. J. Blackwood, *Charlotte*
Messrs. Barringer & Polk,
" J. F. & C. Polk,
" Polk & Moss,
Fayetteville, April, 1837. 48tf

NEW CABINET SHOP.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity that he has commenced the

Cabinet Making Business

at his house, four doors east of the Carriage Shop, where he is prepared to make all articles in the above line, on the shortest notice. Having employed good workmen he will warrant his work to be as well done, as low, and as durable, as any ever made in this place. All he wishes is a fair trial to ensure a share of the public favor.

The subscriber intending to work for Cash only, request all persons wishing furniture of any description to call and see

ARCHIBALD HILL.

Dec. 6, 1836. 23tf

N. B. All articles in the above business repaired on the shortest notice.

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S *INVALUABLE*

OINTMENT

For Ulcers, Tumours, &c.

Can now be obtained of the Patentee, at the Office of the Raleigh Register.

Single Pot, 1 dollar—One dozen, 9 dollars.

WILLIAM W. GRAY.

Raleigh, October 4th, 1836. 13tf

ANOTHER GREAT CURE.

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 58 years of age—when in my 20th year, I received a wound on my left leg, which became ulcerated, and continued so until the month of March last. It would occasionally heal over and then break out again; but most of the time it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very offensive. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually healed my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I used much exercise, and very imprudently used the bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time, I have worked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

GRAY'S OINTMENT, for Sale at
WILLIAMS & BOYD'S.

March 7, 1837. 36tf

Taken Up

AND committed to the jail of Mecklenburg County, on the 9th inst., a Negro man named *GEORGE*, about 20 years of age, and about 5 feet 10 inches high. Said negro says he belonged to David Wetbers, of Brunswick co. Virginia, who sold him to George Gurney, who was taking him to the State of Mississippi, and that he left at Salisbury. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOS. McCONNAUGHEY, Jr. Sher.

Dec. 19, 1836. 24tf